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⑮ 傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分を洗滌および治療するための装置

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## 請求の範囲

1 治療をうける部分を覆っているカップ形状の部材(10)より成り、該治療をうける部分に向いてその開口を有している装置で、該装置は更に治療用溶液用の容器(15)より成り、前記容器は管の連結部を経て該カップ形状の部材の内部と通じてあり、そうすることで該治療用溶液はカップ形状の部材の容積の少なくとも大部分を満たすようにしており、そして治療をうける部分と治療用溶液の間で構成要素の交換を行うため該治療をうける部分に向つて液体の表面を形成しており、そして、その際にカップ形状の部材(10)の内部は大気圧より低い圧力に保持されるようにしてある傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分を洗滌および治療するための装置において、前記容器(15)とカップ形状の部材(10)は前記管の連結部(11,12)を経て閉じた液体体系を形成し、それによつてカップ形状の部材の内部に一樣な低い圧力を作り、そして該低い圧力はカップ形状の部材と容器(15)の間の高さの相違によつて制御されることを特徴とする傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分を洗滌および治療するための装置。

2 1つの管の連結部(11)は容器(15)とカップ形状の部材にある1つの入口開口との間に設けられ、そして第2の管の連結部(12)はカップ形状の部材にある1つの出口開口と容器の間に設けられ、そして、1合のポンプが治療用溶液をカップ形状の部材と容器の間を

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循環するようにするために前記第2の管の連結部に備えられていることを特徴とする請求の範囲第1項に記載の傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分を洗滌および治療するための装置。

3 殺菌用フィルター(14)が前記出口開口と容器(15)の間に備えられていることを特徴とする請求の範囲第2項に記載の傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分を洗滌および治療するための装置。

4 容器(15)は管の連結部(11)を経てカップ形状の部材(10)に連結されており、該カップ形状の部材は第2の開閉自在の開口を有し、装置を使用の際には、管とカップ形状の部材の少なくとも大部分が治療用溶液で満たされており、そして前記第2の開口は閉じられてあり、そしてそれによつて、カップ形状の部材の中の低い圧力はカップ形状の部材と容器の間の高さの相違によつて制御されることができるとを特徴とする請求の範囲第1項に記載の傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分を洗滌および治療するための装置。

## 明 細 書

傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分  
を洗滌および治療するための装置

## 技術分野

本発明は傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分の洗滌および治療をするための装置に関し、その開口部が治療をうける部分に向き合つて該部分を覆っているカップ(CUP)形状の部材と、該カップ形状の部材の内部と管で連絡して通じている治療用溶液の容器と、該カップ形状の部材の容積の少なくとも大部分の部分を満たして治療をうける部分と治療用溶液の間の構成要素を交換するために該部分に向き合つた液表面を形成している治療用溶液とより成り、カップ形状の部材の内部が大気圧よりも低い圧力を保つようにされていることを特徴とする傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分の洗滌および治療をするための装置である。

## 本発明の背景

床ずれや下腿の潰瘍のような慢性的な化膿菌が入った傷を治療するための従来の方法は人手で洗滌して通常の塩蒸液を含ませた湿布が行はれており、そして若し必要ならば回復の経過を促進するために酵素が使はれる。近年において、小さな乾燥した空気を通すビーズより成るデブリサン(商標名)(Debrisan)と呼ばれる新規な医療装置が限られた分野で使はれており、そして最も普通の塩蒸液に較べて一層良好な吸収能力をもっていることが公表されている。傷口を洗滌し、

の相違により制御されることができる。

## 図面の説明

本発明の2つの異なる実施例を概略で示す第1図と第2図の添付図面について本発明を更に説明する。

## 実施例の説明

第1図による装置は入口開口および出口開口を持つゴム、プラスチックまたはガラス製の吸引カップ10より成っている。該入口開口には供給管11が、該出口開口には排出管12がそれぞれ連結されている。排出管12はポンプ13と殺菌用フィルター14を通じて治療液を含む罐15の中に導き下げられている。ポンプ13は好ましくはいわゆる蠕動(peristaltic)ポンプである。吸引カップ10の入口の開口に連結している管11は罐15から来ている。罐15の内部は空気が管16によつて大気圧に保たれている。酸素もまた治療をうける傷口の酸素処理を確実にするために管17を通じて溶液の中に泡立たされることができる。吸引カップ10は治療をうける傷口地区あるいは化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分の覆つて適用される。溶液は液体系を循環しており、そして吸引カップに圧力を適用することによつて、吸引カップ10から漏出しないうに防いでいる。この圧力は外側に布を巻くか、あるいは周囲の大気圧よりもカップ10の内側の圧力を若干低い圧力にすることで作ることができる。この低い圧力を罐15と吸引カップ10の間の位置の高さの

治療をする装置も又提案されている。その提案においては、この開口部が患部に当っているカップを傷口のあたりに適用しており、前記カップは入口の開口部と出口の開口部があり、そして溶液はカップを貫流するようになっている。前記溶液は抗生物質および回復の経過を良くする物質を含むことができる。患部からの細菌および老廃物は洗滌液で洗い流し去られる。かかる装置は独国公開公報第2,809,828号および米国特許明細書第2,280,915号に示されている。所期の結果を得るためには、しばしば長い治療期間を要するので大量の洗滌液が消費される。このことはもし溶液が抗生物質、酵素調製品、ビタミン等のとき物質を含んでいるときに特に非常に高価なものであることを意味する。

## 本発明の目的および最も重要な特徴

本発明の目的は序説で述べた種類の装置を提供することであつて、かかる装置はたとえ長い期間の間でも傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分を経済的に適切な方法で治療することを可能とし、また傷口の回復を増進し、そして、ある場合には更に下腿の潰瘍のごとき不完全な血液の循環を補液することができるのである。

このことは前記容器とカップ形状の部材とが前記管を通じて連絡され閉じた液体の体系を形成し、それによつて、カップ形状の部材の中に一様な低い圧力が生じているという事柄により達成されている。そして該一様な低い圧力はカップ形状の部材と容器の間の高さ

違い即ち静水圧の相違により制御することができる。

吸引カップ10内の低い圧力は吸引カップ10からの漏出を防ぐほかに切れ目にある液体を傷口からにじみ出させ、そして血液の成分を傷口に輸送し易くし、微生物を一層容易に傷口から流し去らせ易くするということを行う。

吸引カップ10は種々な大きさで、種々な形で、そしてガラス、ゴムあるいはプラスチック等の種々な材料で作ることができる。吸引カップ10は、治療されるべき皮膚に向つて開口部があり、そして溶液用の入口と出口の開口部がある。皮膚に向つている開口部の大きさは数平方ミリメートルから数平方アンチメートルまで変えることができる。溶液の容量は数ミリリットルから数リットルまで変えることができる。

ポンプ13と罐15の間か、あるいは吸引カップ10とポンプ13の間のいずれかにかかれることができる殺菌用フィルター14はすべての細菌を取除くのに約0.22ミクロンの孔をもつことができ、溶液の良好な洗滌を行うのに約0.6ミクロンの孔を持つことができる。しかしながら、殺菌用フィルター14は殆んどの場合に必要でないので削除することができる。

治療用溶液の入っている罐15は治療用溶液を一定温度に保つておくために恒溫的に制御されている水槽の中にかかれることができる。

循環する溶液内の活性の構成要素は洗滌作用物や酸



ルメロラス (medialmelleolus) 全体に半年に亘り 1.5 × 2 センチメートルの潰瘍があつた。3 週間の治療後に潰瘍は治癒した。

第 5 の場合；63 才の男性で 1976 年以来支那性の下腿潰瘍を患つていた。彼は動脈うづ血について何等の徴候もなかつた。1982 年の 8 月に彼は彼の左脚部の正中の側に 1 センチメートルの潰瘍ができた。1983 年 2 月彼は前にあつたのに近く他の 1 センチメートルの潰瘍ができた。両方の潰瘍は外用の循環で同時に治療された。そして 3 週間で両方は治癒した。

第 6 の場合；27 才の女性で 1972 年以來糖尿病性臍皮症を患つていた。潰瘍は主として彼女の脚や腕に出てきた。最近の 8 ヶ月の間彼女は終始潰瘍ができておりプレドマソロンを拒否した。彼女の新しい潰瘍は 1.5 センチメートルを少し超えるものであつた。3 週間の治療の後に潰瘍は治癒した。

#### 結 論

低い圧力で栄養剤の溶液の外用の循環での毎日の治療は 6 人の患者の 7 つの潰瘍を治療するのに効果的であつた。3 人の動脈うづ血のない患者に対しては回復の割合は動脈硬化症または真性糖尿病が原因の動脈うづ血のある患者に対するよりも相当短かいものであつた。

毎日の治療を中止したとき、治療カップの下には 1 つの浮腫があつた。該浮腫はわずかな時間で消えた。

低い圧力が適用された後に 1 人の患者に痛みが記録された。治療の数週間後に痛みは出なくなつた。

2 人の患者には治療の 2 時間後に循環する栄養素液体の中に蛋白の集合する傾向が生じた。約 0.5 ml の血清アルブミンに相当する値が得られた。

糖尿病性の患者を含めて動脈うづ血の患者は先づ上皮層がかぶさることで潰瘍は治癒したそして後になつて治療が停止された後に皮膚の欠陥は十分にふくらんできた。かくてこの種の治療の条件の下においては上皮層がかぶさることは肉芽形成を進めると考えられた。

勿論本発明は図示の実施例に限定されるものでなく請求の範囲に述べているものである。

FIG 1

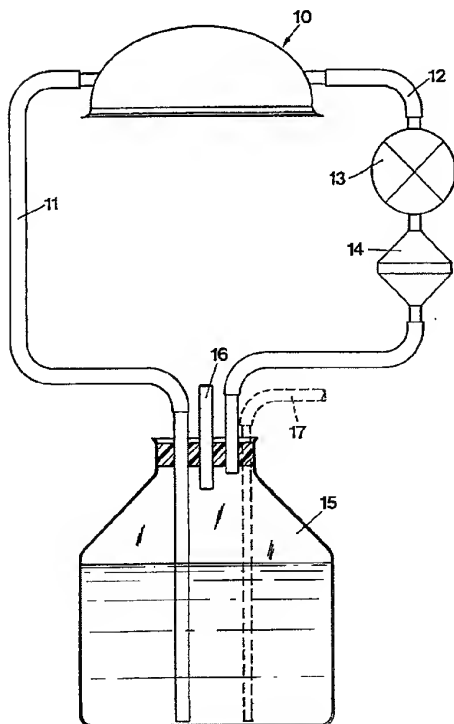
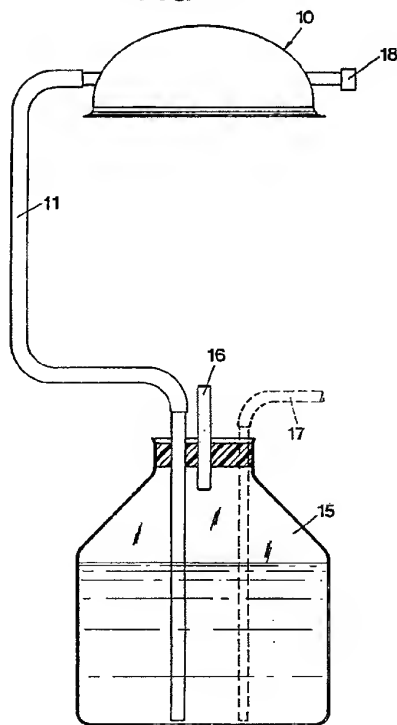


FIG 2



昭和59年7月17日

特許庁長官 志賀 学 殿

## 1. 特許出願の表示

PCT/JP 83/00439

## 2. 発明の名称

傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分を洗滌および  
治療するための装置

## 3. 特許出願人

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(外2名)

## 5. 補正書の提出年月日

昭和59年4月24日

## 6. 添付書類の目録

(1) 補正書の写し(翻訳文)

1 通

1. 治療を受ける部分を覆っているカップ形状の部材(10)より成り、該治療を受ける部分に向いてその開口を有している装置で、前記部材は入口開口と出口開口を有しており、前記装置は更に該カップ形状の部材を貫流しそして該部材の容積の少なくとも大部分を満たすようにしておりそして治療を受ける部分と治療用溶液の間で構成要素の交換を行うために該治療を受ける部分に向って液体の表面を形成している治療用溶液用の容器(15)より成り、そして、その際カップ形成の部材(10)の内部は大気圧より低い圧力に保持されるようにしてある傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分の治療するための装置において、前記部材と前記容器の間に閉じた流体体系が形成されるように前記管(11,12)を通ってカップ形状の部材(10)の入口と出口の両方の開口に連結されている前記容器(15)と前記治療用溶液を前記流体体系の中で環流するようにするために前記出口開口と容器の間に備えられているポンプ(13)とを特徴とする傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分の洗滌および治療するための装置。

2. 前記出口開口と容器(15)の間に設けられている殺菌用フィルター(14)を特徴とする申請の範囲第1項に記載の傷口や化膿菌の入った皮膚の部分の治療するための装置。

## 国際調査報告

International Application No. PCT/SE83/00439

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classifications apply, indicate all)			
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) and to the Revised Classification and IPC 3			
A 61 M 35/00			
II. FIELD SEARCHED			
Minimum Documentation Searched *			
Classification System	Official Search Report		
IPC 3	A 61 F 13/00, A 61 H 33/00, 35/00, A 61 M 35/00, 37/00		
US C1	128114, 260, 266, 269, 273		
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the Field Searched *			
SE, NO, OK, FI classes as above			
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT **			
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages *		Relevant to Claim No. **
Y	SE, B, 402 212 (GAMBRO AB)		1
X	26 June 1978		2
	& DE 2745347		
	JP 53048979		
	US 4191646		
	SE 7611387		
Y	SE, B, 422 883 (TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD)		1
X	5 April 1982		2
Y	WO, A1, 80/01139 (PÅL SVEDMAN)		1
	12 June 1980		
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X	GB, A, 641 061 (J O MAC LAURIN)		4
	2 August 1950		
Y	US, A, 2 280 915 (J H JOHNSON)		1
	28 April 1942		
X	US, A, 3 026 874 (R C STEVENS)		4
	27 March 1962		
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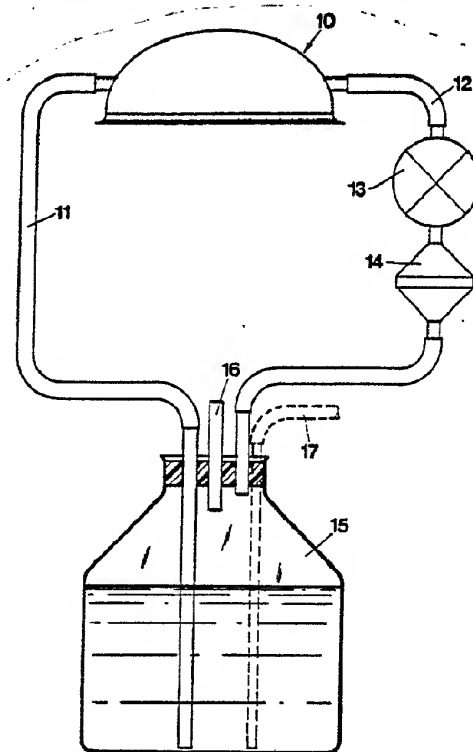
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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE83/00439</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 15 November 1983 (15.11.83)</p> <p>(31) Priority Application Number: 8206533-5</p> <p>(32) Priority Date: 17 November 1982 (17.11.82)</p> <p>(33) Priority Country: SE</p> <p>(71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: SWANBECK, Gunnar [SE/SE]; Trollåsvägen 29, S-436 00 Askim (SE).</p> <p>(74) Agents: ROTH, Michel et al.; Göteborgs Patentbyrå AB, Box 5005, S-402 21 Göteborg (SE).</p> <p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK, FI, FR (European patent), GB (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), NO, SE (European patent), US.</p>	<p>Published With international search report. With amended claims.</p>	

(54) Title: A DEVICE FOR RINSING AND TREATING WOUNDS AND INFECTED SKIN PORTIONS

## (57) Abstract

A device for rinsing and treating wounds and infected skin portions and comprising a suction cup (10) which is placed over the area to be treated and a vessel (15) for a treatment solution, said vessel by way of a tube connection (11, 12) communicating with the interior of the suction cup. The treatment solution is intended to fill up at least a substantial part of the volume of the suction cup (10). The vessel (15) and suction cup form by way of the tube connection a closed liquid system for the treatment solution. A pump (13) may be arranged to cause the solution to circulate between the suction cup (10) and the vessel (15). A suction effect is created within the cup (10) by keeping this on a level above the vessel (15).



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A device for rinsing and treating wounds and infected skin portions

Technical field

The present invention refers to a device for rinsing and treating wounds and infected skin portions and comprising a cup-shaped member covering the area to be treated and having its opening towards this, said device further comprising a vessel for a treatment solution, said vessel by way of a tube connection communicates with the interior of the cup-shaped member, at which the treatment solution is intended to fill up at least a substantial part of the volume of the cup-shaped member and forming a liquid surface against the area to be treated for exchanging components between this and the treatment solution, and wherein the interior of the cup-shaped member is arranged to be kept at a lower pressure than the atmospheric pressure.

Background of the invention

The conventional method for treating chronical and infected wounds, such as bedsores, leg ulcers etc. is manual washing and moist compresses soaked with a common salt solution and if necessary enzymes for promoting the healing process. In recent years a new medical preparation called Debrisan<sup>R</sup> consisting of small, dry, porous beads has been used to a limited extent and is declared to have a better absorption capacity as compared to most common salt compresses.

Divices for risning and treating wounds have also been proposed, in which a cup with its opening facing the wound is applied about the wound area, said cup having an inlet and an outlet opening and a liquid is caused to pass through the cup. Said liquid can contain antibiotics and substances which improves the healing process. Bacteria and waste products from



the wound are washed away with the cleansing slution. Such a device is shown in DE-OS 2,809.828 and US patent No. 2.280.915. Since often long treatment periods are required for obtaining a desired result large volumes of cleansing solution are consumed, which means great expenses especially if the solution contains substances as antibiotics, enzyme preparations, vitamines etc.

The purpose and most important features of the invention

The object of the present invention is to provide a device of the kind mentioned in the introduction, which makes it possible to treat wounds and infected skin portions in an economically justified way even during long periods of time and which improves the healing of the wound and besides in certain cases can compensate for an insufficient blood-circulation, e.g. in leg ulcers.

This has been achieved by the fact that said vessel and cup-shaped member by way of said tube connection form a closed liquid system thereby providing a uniform low pressure within the cup-shaped member, which may be regulated by the level difference between the cup-shaped member and the vessel.

Description of the drawings

The invention will now be further described with reference to the accompanying drawings, where Fig. 1 and 2 schematically show two different embodiments of the invention.

Description fo the embodiments

The device according to Fig 1 comprises a suction cup 10 of rubber, plastic or glass and which has an inlet and an outlet opening, to which a feed and a discharge tube 11 and 12 resp. are connected. The discharge tube 12 leads by way of a pump 13 and a sterilizing filter 14 down into a bottle 15 containing a treatment solution. The pump 13 is preferably a so called



peristaltic pump. The tube 11 connected to the inlet opening of the suction cup 10 leads from the bottle 15. The interior of the bottle 15 is kept at atmospheric pressure by means of an air tube 16. Oxygen may also be bubbled into the solution by way of a tube 17 to ensure oxygenation of the wound to be treated. The suction cup is applied over the wound area or the infected skin portions to be treated. The solution is caused to circulate through the system and is prevented from leaking out from the suction cup 10 by applying a pressure to the cup. This pressure may be created by an external bandage or by having a somewhat lower pressure inside the cup than in the surrounding atmosphere. This lower pressure may be regulated by the level difference between the bottle and the suction cup, i.e. the hydrostatic pressure difference. It can also be regulated by the flow resistance between the bottle and the suction cup and by the speed of flow. The pressure can also be regulated by a separate pressure regulator.

The low pressure in the suction cup provides besides preventing leaking from the suction cup, that interstitial fluid is sucked out from the wound and facilitates that blood components are transported to the wound and that microorganisms are easier washed away from the wound.

The suction cup may be of different sizes, shapes and materials, such as glass, rubber or plastic etc. The suction cup has an opening towards the skin area to be treated and inlet and outlet openings for the solution. The size of the opening towards the skin may vary from some mm to some dm<sup>2</sup>. The volume of the solution may vary from some ml to several liters.

The sterilizing filter 14 which may either be placed between the pump 13 and the bottle 15 or between the suction cup 10 and the pump can have a porosity of about 0.22 micron, to filter out all bacteria, up to about 0.80 micron to get a good degree of cleaning of the solution. The sterilizing filter 14 is however in most cases unnecessary and can thus be

eliminated.

The bottle 15 with the treatment solution may be placed in a thermostatically regulated water bath to ensure a certain temperature of the treatment solution.

The active ingredients in the solution to be circulated may be a cleaning agent, compounds for nutrition of the tissue including oxygen, vitamins, amino acids and glucose, drugs of different types such as antibiotics, antiinflammatory agents, e.g. cortison, and enzymes for digestion of necrotic tissue, coagulum and pus.

The solution may be of the types used for intravenous infusion or for skin cleaning. It is however possible that a better result may be obtained with new developed solutions for this special pupose.

The circulation of the solution enables a larger volume of the solution and by that a greater amount of nutritives, drugs etc. to come in contact with the wound to be treated and to get a continuous sterilization of the solution if the sterilizing filter 14 is used. The circulation will also give an effective cleaning of the wound as the solution all the time will be flowing over the wound and wash away waste products therefrom. As was mentioned above a continuous oxygenation of the wound may easily be obtained by bubbling oxygen into the treatment solution in the bottle.

Especially at chronic leg ulcers the device according to this invention may be regarded as a substitute for the insufficient blood circulation in the ulcer area.

If a continuous treatment is desired during a long period of time the filter 14 and the treatment solution may be exchanged e.g. by arranging a T-connection with a valve between the bottle 15 and the suction cup 10 and between the pump 13 and the filter 14.



In the embodiment shown in Fig. 2 the pump is eliminated and the cup 10 is connected to the bottle 15 only by way of the tube 11. The outlet opening 10 of the cup is closable. The solution is caused to raise into the cup 10 through the tube 11 by raising the bottle 15 to a higher level, at which the outlet opening of the cup is open. When the solution starts flowing out through said opening this is closed by a stopper 18 or the like, after which the bottle is lowered to a level below the cup 10. The interior of the cup will then have a negative pressure corresponding to the level difference to the bottle. A certain natural circulation caused by convection will take place within the cup, at which there will be an exchange of components between the wound and the treatment solution.

In practice it may be appropriate to start a treatment with the device according to Fig. 1 and when the healing process has advanced change to the device according to Fig. 2.

The most important fields of application for the device according to the invention are:

1. Cleaning of chronic and infected ulcers such as pressure ulcers, leg ulcers etc.
2. Substituting and complementing the blood circulation in arterial- or venous insufficiency of the legs in leg ulcer patients.
3. Administration of drugs such as antibiotics and antiinflammatory compounds in a controlled and exact way in for instance vasculitis ulcers.
4. Treatment of superficial skin infections, such as impetigo, herpes simplex and mycoses. Clinical tests have been performed with the device according to Fig. 1 and the results thereof will be given below.



Clinical tests

The patients have been treated for approximately two hours daily till the lesions have healed. If pain was felt due to the low pressure the treatment was stopped when the patient so wanted. In one of the patients the treatment was stopped after 45 minutes the first week of treatment. Subsequently the patient could stand treatment for two hours daily. Two patients with leg ulcers due to an established arterial insufficiency, two patients with ulcers due to venous insufficiency, one patient with a diabetic ulcer and one patient with pyoderma gangrenosum have taken part in the preliminary clinical trial. One of the patients with arterial insufficiency had two ulcers that were treated, not simultaneously but in succession.

Case 1. 93-year old woman that after childbirth got problems with varicous veins and subsequently had several deep vein thromboses. Since the age of 80 she suffered from recurrent leg ulcers. Some months before treatment started with external circulation she got several ulcerations on both legs. Oscillometry and systolic ankle and toe pressure gave values indicating threatening gangraene. Treatment with external circulation gave complete epithelialization in nine weeks.

Case 2. 73-year old man who earlier had vein thromboses three times in his left leg. The first leg ulcer came in 1968 and has recurred since then in both legs but mostly in his left leg. In 1980 he was considered having a combined arterial and venous insufficiency causing his leg ulcerations. He was operated for insufficient perforating veins in his left leg the same year. After the operating the surgical wound did not heal. The patient also developed some other ulcerations on the same leg. First we started treating the initial three year old surgical wound with external circulation. After nine weeks when this ulcer was healed, we went on with treating another wound distal and lateral to the surgical wound. After seven



weeks of treatment the wound was epithelialized over 80 percent of its surface.

Case 3. 65-year old woman with diabetes and hypertension. She had a small traumatic ulceration on the ventral side of the left leg in 1948. The ulceration has recurred several times but since 1978 it had not healed in spite of several types of treatment including reconstructive surgery. In 1982 toe pressure in the first left toe was 30 mmHG indicating arterial insufficiency. After eight weeks of treatment with external circulation the ulcer was healed.

Case 4. 57-year old woman with mild hypertension who had vein thrombosis in her left leg in 1957 and 1973. The patient had a 1.5x2 centimeter ulcer for half a year over the left medial malleolus when treatment with external circulation was started. After three weeks of treatment the ulceration was healed.

Case 5. 63-year old man with recurrent leg ulcerations since 1976. He had no sign of arterial insufficiency. In August 1982 he got a 1 centimeter ulceration on the medial side of his left leg. In February 1983 he got another 1 centimeter ulcer close to the former. Both ulcers were treated simultaneously with external circulation and both were healed in three weeks.

Case 6. 27-year old woman with pyoderma gangrenosum since 1972. The ulceration have mainly appeared on her legs and arms. For the last 18 months she had had ulcerations all the time and refused taking prednisolon. One of her fresh ulcers had a diameter slightly over 1.5 centimeter. After three weeks of treatment the ulcer was healed.

### Results

Daily treatment with external circulation of a nutrient solution under low pressure has been effective in healing the seven ulcerations of the six patients. For the three patients



without arterial insufficiency the healing rate has been considerably shorter than for those with arterial insufficiency on the basis of arteriosclerosis or diabetes mellitus.

When the daily treatment was stopped there was an oedema under the treatment cup. The oedema disappeared within a few hours. Pain was recorded for one patient after the low pressure had been applied for about 45 minutes. After a few weeks of treatment the pain did not appear.

For two patients albumin determination in the circulating nutrient fluid after two hours of treatment was performed. Values corresponding to about 0.5 ml of serum was obtained.

For the patients with arterial insufficiency including the diabetic patient the ulcers healed first with an epithelialization and later on after the treatment had been stopped the dermal defect was filled out. Epitheialization thus seemed to proceed granulation under the conditions of this type of treatment.

The invention is of course not limited to the embodiments shown in the drawings but can be notified within the scope of the claims.



Claims

1. A device for rinsing and treating wounds and infected skin portions and comprising a cup-shaped member (10) covering the area to be treated and having its opening towards this, said device further comprising a vessel (15) for a treatment solution, said vessel by way of a tube connection communicates with the interior of the cup-shaped member, at which the treatment solution is intended to fill up at least a substantial part of the volume of the cup-shaped member and forming a liquid surface against the area to be treated for exchanging components between this and the treatment solution, and wherein the interior of the cup-shaped member (10) is arranged to be kept at a lower pressure than the atmospheric pressure.

characterized in,

that said vessel (15) and cup-shaped member (10) by way of said tube connection (11,12) form a closed liquid system, thereby providing a uniform low pressure within the cup-shaped member, which may be regulated by the level difference between the cup-shaped member and the vessel (15).

2. A device according to claim 1.

characterized in,

that a tube connection (11) is arranged between the vessel (15) and an inlet opening in the cup-shaped member (10) and a second tube connection (12) is arranged between an outlet opening in the cup-shaped member and the vessel, and that a pump (13) is provided at said second tube connection for causing the treatment solution to circulate between the cup-shaped member and the vessel.

3. A device according to claim 2.

characterized in,

that a sterilizing filter (14) is arranged between said outlet opening and the vessel (15).



4. A device according to claim 1,  
c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n,  
that the vessel (15) by way of a tube connection (11) is  
connected to an opening in the cup-shaped member (10), which  
has a second closable opening and that in use of the device  
the tube and at least a substantial part of the cup-shaped  
member are filled with treatment solution and said second  
opening is closed, at which the low pressure in the cup-shaped  
member is maintained and can be regulated by the level  
difference between the cup-shaped member and the vessel.



## AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 24 April 1984 (24.04.84);  
original claims 1 to 4 replaced by claims 1 and 2]

1. A device for rinsing and treating wounds and infected skin portions and comprising a cup-shaped member (10) covering the area to be treated and having its opening towards this and said member having inlet- and outlet openings, said device further comprising a vessel (15) for a treatment solution intended to pass through the cup-shaped member and fill up at least a substantial part of the volume thereof and forming a liquid surface against the area to be treated for exchanging components between this and the treatment solution, and wherein the interior of the cup-shaped member (10) is arranged to be kept at a lower pressure than the atmospheric pressure,

c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n,

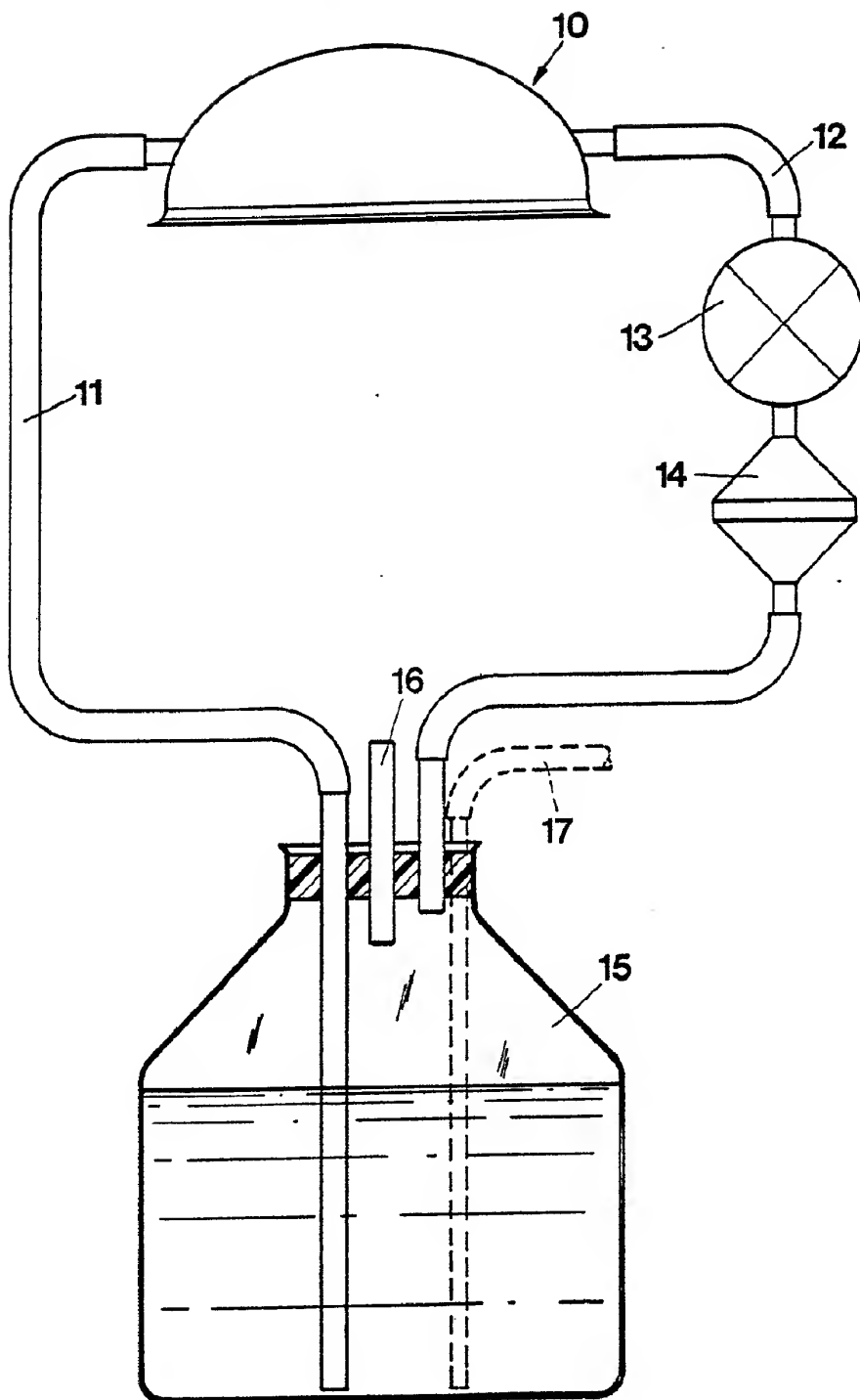
that said vessel (15) by way of said tubes (11,12) is connected to both the inlet- and outlet openings of the cup-shaped member (10), so that a closed liquid system is formed between said member and said vessel, and that a pump (13) is provided between said outlet opening and the vessel for causing the treatment solution to circulate in said liquid system.

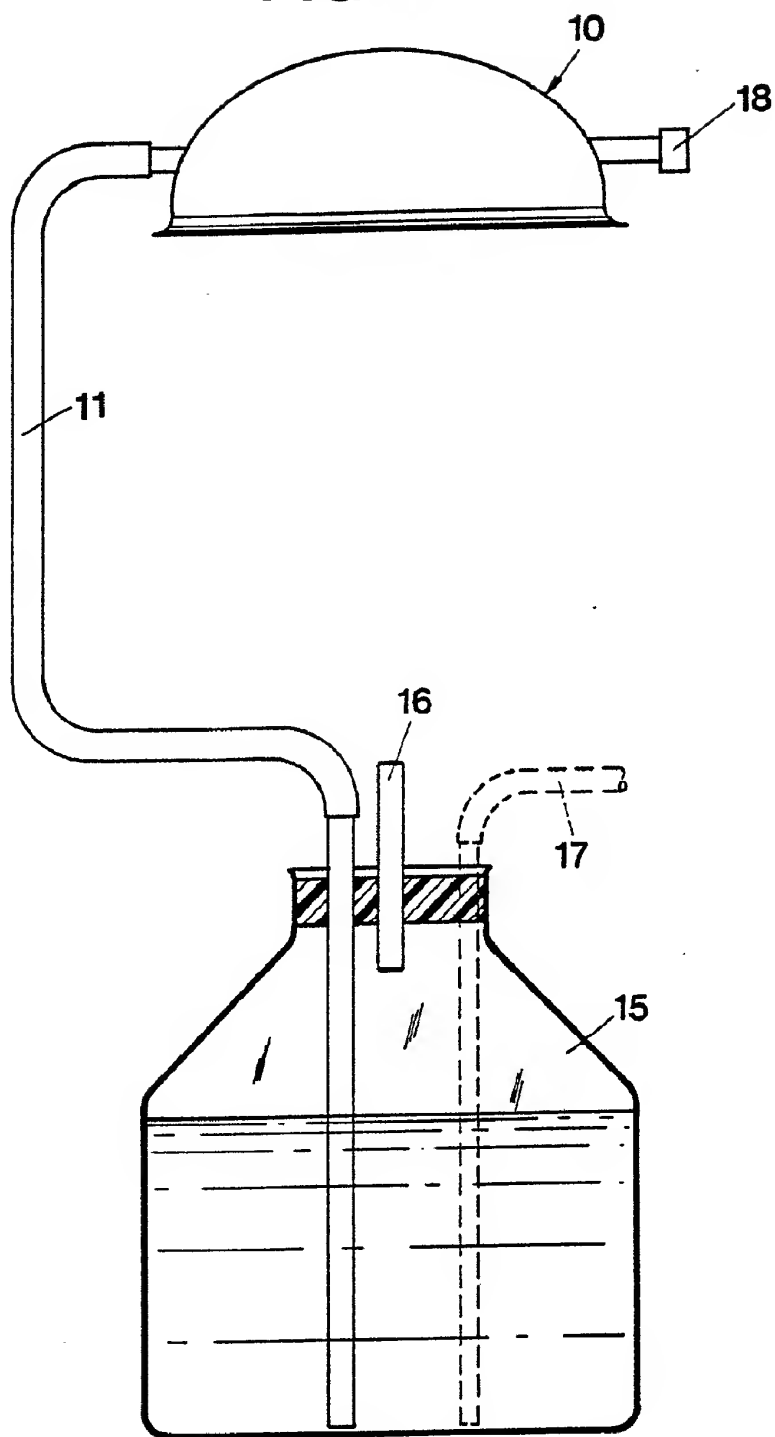
2. A device according to claim 1,

c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n,

that a sterilizing filter (14) is arranged between said outlet opening and the vessel (15).



**FIG 1**

**FIG 2**

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/SE83/00439

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) * According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC 3 A 61 M 35/00										
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum Documentation Searched * <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Classification System</th> <th>Classification Symbols</th> </tr> <tr> <td>IPC 3</td> <td>A 61 F 13/00, A 61 H 33/00, 35/00, A 61 M 35/00, 37/00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>US C1</td> <td>128:114, 260, 268, 269, 273</td> </tr> </table> Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched * SE, NO, DK, FI classes as above			Classification System	Classification Symbols	IPC 3	A 61 F 13/00, A 61 H 33/00, 35/00, A 61 M 35/00, 37/00	US C1	128:114, 260, 268, 269, 273		
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IPC 3	A 61 F 13/00, A 61 H 33/00, 35/00, A 61 M 35/00, 37/00									
US C1	128:114, 260, 268, 269, 273									
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b> 14										
Category *	Citation of Document, 16 with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 17	Relevant to Claim No. 18								
Y X	SE, B, 402 212 (GAMBRO AB) 26 June 1978 & DE 2745347 JP 53048979 US 4191646 SE 7611387	1 2								
Y X	SE, B, 422 883 (TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD) 5 April 1982	1 2								
Y	WO, A1, 80/01139 (PÅL SVEDMAN) 12 June 1980 & GB 2047543 EP 0020662 US 4382441	1								
X	GB, A, 641 061 (J D MAC LAURIN) 2 August 1950	4								
Y	US, A, 2 280 915 (J H JOHNSON) 28 April 1942	1								
X	US, A, 3 026 874 (R C STEVENS) 27 March 1962	4								
* Special categories of cited documents: 15 "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubt on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family										
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search *</td> <td>Date of Mailing of this International Search Report *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1984-02-16</td> <td>1984-02-23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>International Searching Authority *</td> <td>Signature of Authorised Officer 19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swedish Patent Office</td> <td>Leif Vingård</td> </tr> </table>			Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search *	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report *	1984-02-16	1984-02-23	International Searching Authority *	Signature of Authorised Officer 19	Swedish Patent Office	Leif Vingård
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